

The Atlanta Daily News

The Best Advertising Medium in Lumpkin County.

VOL. VII—NO. 45.

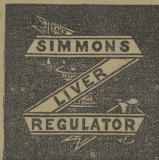
"HEW TO THE LINE—KEEP THE CHIPS A FLYING."
DAHLONEGA, GA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

One Dollar Per Annum in Advance.

W. G. MCNELLEY, Proprietor

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K., the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—



For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Ziehl & Co. Take note that on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

GOLD MINES IN GEORGIA.

MR. W. W. MURRAY TELLS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS THERE.

Rich Mines. From Tests and the Fields. Conditions Very Favorable.

From the Denver Times.

Hon. William W. Murray, one of the judges of the United States court of private land claims, is in Denver enjoying a few days of Colorado's climate and incidentally looking into and investigating the manner of the treatment of gold ore in Colorado. Judge Murray is perhaps as well informed upon the Georgia gold fields as any man in the tropic gold country. His opinion therefore of the ultimate results of the experiments that are being made in the Georgia gold fields are especially noteworthy.

Said Judge Murray: "I should hesitate some time before attempting in a newspaper interview to say much about the Georgia gold fields unless you would let me fully state what I know about them, as I do not wish to be misunderstood nor to have one of my state's resources misunderstood. But it may be a surprise to The Times readers to know that rich gold fields exist in Georgia. Such however, is the fact. The Rocky mountain reader might suppose that rich gold mines are to be found only in some comparative wild section, where snow is plenty for many months in the year, and wild beasts roam without molestation, except by the occasional invasion by some wild tribe of Indians. But inasmuch as you have known me personally from your childhood, I will venture to tell you what I think I know about a gold region in one of the finest climates in the United States, and around a town of several hundred inhabitants, with hotels, churches, newspapers, schools, etc., where mining operations can be carried on every month in the year. Where water and timber is plenty, and labor cheap, and where the children of the miners can enjoy the privilege of attending the North Georgia college ten months in the year, and the entire family attend church together every Sunday if they desire to do so."

A Personal Investigation.
"In the fall of 1889 I went to Lumpkin county to investigate that locality for myself with a view of making some investments for myself and others in a small way, provided I should, after an examination, consider the field a promising one. I recognized the fact that I was what miners call a 'tenderfoot' and concluded it would be best to go slow. The first six or eight months I spent in the examination of what was thought by Georgia miners to be the largest and best gold belt in the country, and in testing the sulphureted or refractory ore, which was at that time considered by most Georgia people as worthless. Since that time I have been mining in a small way, and prospecting undeveloped property and treating ores,

etc. I believe I may say without being considered egotistical, that I am least to some extent qualified to give an opinion as to the quality, character and value of the ore in the locality I have examined. I have been to the gold fields in North Carolina, through Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, but what I have to say will be confined to what is known as the Dahlonega belt, which is about ten miles long and three and a half miles wide, situated about seventy-five miles west of Atlanta. The town of Dahlonega is the county seat and the place where a United States mint was located prior to the late war. I confine myself to that belt for the reason that practically all of my investigations and development work have been confined to it. I believe it to be the richest gold belt on this continent, and while it is one of the oldest, it is, so far as development is concerned, one of the newest.

Surface Mining.
"It is true that the surface mining in a crude way has been carried on in the locality for years, and much gold taken out of the branches, creeks and from surface ore, yet the belt is practically undeveloped. Do not believe there is now, or ever has been a mill in the county, except one Huntington mill, that would pay expenses in any other mining country in the world, where the same methods were employed. The machinery used is the most primitive. The old stamp mill with four-foot copper plate assays from this vein. The quartz, slate and clay is washed with water from the mountain sides through flumes into a bin at the mill, and the entire mass of mud and ore is thrown into the battery by hand with shovels, and water enough turned on to flood the dress, through screens and over the plates. The coarse particles of gold remain in the battery and a small percent of the fine gold is caught on the plates, but a very small percent."

"The larger percent of the free gold passes over the plates with the branches and rivers. But the method of crushing ore by this method is so little that with large tonnage capacity much money can be made until the ore ceases to be rich. The ore is then either retorted, or refractory, and cannot be treated on stamp mills. When that class of ore is reached it is at once abandoned, and the plant is moved to some new place, and another cut made in the side of the mountain where the same process continued."

"In other words, when the large bodies of rich refractory ore are reached, showing a real gold mine of great value, it is abandoned as worthless, and the rich lead is allowed to be covered up by the clay and slate washed out by rain from the old cut. At this time there are possibly 100 of the Huntington mill has recently been put up. Two dredge boats employed in dredging the Chestatee river, one of our richest belts is called one mine. In this connection allow me to say that if Lumpkin county was anywhere in Colorado, it would be sacked off into mines, and in a few weeks you would have more excitement over it than you had over Cripple Creek. The land was originally owned by the state and surveyed in Lumpkin county into forty-acre lots. The laws of the United States have no application to any of the mineral lands in Georgia."

"The Crown Mountain mine, within one-half mile of the court house was thought to be of little value a short time ago. Practically no development work had been done on it. In the last twelve months I have had about 1,000 feet of tunnel cut at different points in the mountain, and have opened in addition to a number of rich quartz veins over opened on the belt. The vein is more than 200 feet wide and 100 feet thick at the center of the mountain and grows wider and thicker as it goes down. The ore is soft, with small stringer-loads of hard quartz. There is plenty of free milling pay ore, practically in sight, which can be washed by water to a mill to run 100-stamp capacity for many years before the base of the mountain would be reached, where the rich sulphureted ore, the real gold mine, begins. I milled on a stamp mill about thirty tons out of this large vein and got one penny-weight per ton."

Another Test.
"Not satisfied with the result I sent 3,200 pounds to a Huntington mill and got four pennyweights and eight grains per ton. The assay value of the ore is, I should say, less than \$7 or \$8 per ton. At the Junco mine there is a large quartz vein more than 300 feet wide, that will assay from \$2 to \$40. The ore is free milling for about thirty-five feet, when it becomes sulphureted. At the Mary Henry mine I have recently opened large bodies of sulphureted ore. The ore from six veins, assaying from \$9 to \$82.75 per ton, the average being about \$30 per ton. A large sulphureted vein was recently uncovered in an old mine, done out at the Basto mine and is quite rich. I do not know what the average of the ore is. Tests made show the ore to be worth from 14 to 20 ounces per ton."

"The average will run high, and the ore is richer as it goes down. I have a letter this morning informing me that some of the ore being taken out will run as high as fifty ounces. This is only one of many large rich bodies of refractory ore abandoned in cuts and at other places, for the reason that it could not be treated in stamp mills. While much money can be made on large plants out of the numerous large bodies of hard bodies of sulphureted ore which run through this belt, in my opinion the great wealth of the country is in the sulphureted or refractory ores. The bodies of ore are large and will go down as far as any one will ever follow them. The veins are fissures without doubt. I have only mentioned a few of the large bodies of ore in this belt, but enough to give you some idea of the future of the country. There has been no deep mining done on the belt. The greatest depth reached anywhere in the state, so far as I know, is in Cherokee county, at the Creighton mine. I understand they are down between 700 and 750 feet. The bodies of ore are large, and the walls hard and well defined."

Price of Mines.
"In regard to the price of mines, I can say only that they are much cheaper than the same class of mines in the West. A mine with no specific quantity of land, in many instances several hundred acres long one of our richest belts is called one mine. In this connection allow me to say that if Lumpkin county was anywhere in Colorado, it would be sacked off into mines, and in a few weeks you would have more excitement over it than you had over Cripple Creek. The land was originally owned by the state and surveyed in Lumpkin county into forty-acre lots. The laws of the United States have no application to any of the mineral lands in Georgia."

"The superintendent of the Creighton mine told me some time since that he could make good money out of sulphureted ore worth only \$3.35 per ton. I feel safe in saying that we have millions of tons in the Dahlonega belt which can be mined cheaply worth much more than that amount. What we need is men who have money to put up machinery to treat our refractory ores, and plants with sufficient tonnage capacity to work profitably our large bodies of low grade free milling ore. To this should be added mining skill and good, common business sense."

"Who do not need anything in the shape of a boom. Neither do we need high salaries, presidents or huge engineers to insure success. I feel quite sure that your experience is saying that may appear now, you will see that the southern gold belt will produce more gold annually than all of the great mining belts of the West. Professor Yates, state geologist of Georgia, is making a survey of our Dahlonega belt. I feel quite sure that his report will corroborate every statement I have made."

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SAW.

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS POKER HAND.

From The St. Louis Republic.

A member of congress from the western states, who has seen a great deal of life on the plains and in the mining camps, tells an interesting story of a game of poker and subsequent tragedy of which he was an involuntary witness. It was a quiet evening in a saloon on the boom, and gambling houses were in full blast, as they are in all frontier towns.

"I dropped in one day," said the legislator, "just to see how the boys were getting along. A game of poker was in progress at one of the tables, and it attracted me, as there were two men in it whom I knew personally. They were both pretty rough characters, and one of them was a desperado who was feared from Texas to Montana. He was one of those quiet fellows of nervous temperament, who said little at all times, but acted quickly and desperately in a crisis. There was a good sized jack pot on the table, and it was his opponent's deal."

"The cards came out one at a time, and I noticed our quiet friend whose face under most extraordinary circumstances never changed, appeared to get pale as he picked up his last two cards, one after the other. I saw there was something unusual in his manner, but I did not understand why he should manifest such agitation when nobody was creating the least diversion of any sort. It was clear to me afterwards. His opponent, who was dealing, watched him closely."

"As the quiet man picked up his last card, he reached quickly to his belt, as if to pull a revolver. The man was anticipated by his opponent, who in a flash drew from his own belt a revolver and commenced firing across the table. At the second shot the desperado fell forward, his life blood ebbing from a bullet wound. He was carried out, and the hands which he had held was exposed to view. He had drawn a jack full on red sevens."

"That was what had caused his face to change, and had inspired him to pull a gun. There is a superstition among gamblers in

the west that he who sits in a game and draws a put hand, a jack full on red sevens, will never leave the game alive. The nervous desperado had drawn this fatal hand, and had immediately reached for his revolver, feeling that a card was in his favor of a sound financial deal for quick for him, and shot him dead."

Another instance peculiarly illustrative of this queer superstition occurred not long ago in Chicago. The police raided one of the numerous gambling dens on the west side. When the officers entered, they found the place crowded with men and boys gathered around the tables. The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed, and many of those present made desperate attempts to escape. A general rush was made for the doors and windows. Only one man remained seated. He did not move even after the officers had marshaled those under arrest in readiness to take them to the station. An officer touched the man still sitting at the table, but he did not move."

A close inspection revealed the fact that he was dead. He died of heart disease as a result of the fright. In his hand he held five cards which he had drawn. They were the jack of clubs, jack of hearts, jack of spades and the seven of hearts and the seven of diamonds. He had the dreaded fatal hand."

THE SOUTH WILL PROSPER.

[Dahlonega Sun.]

With a settled financial policy and no fear of future agitation, the development of the South would progress with almost inconceivable rapidity, for no other part of the generous nation for investment. Despite the wails of the professional calamity howlers, its development, although retarded by the present unfavorable conditions, is yet so substantial as to excite the wonder of those who do not know the greatness of its resources, for, notwithstanding the statements of the croakers, the South is steadily adding to its wealth even under adverse circumstances."

A resident of Charleston, S. C., is quoted in yesterday's Sun as saying that within seven years the South will find it necessary to buy cotton to supply its mills unless the acreage is increased or the export decreased. Less than a decade ago this statement would have been regarded as the rankest nonsense, but such has been the growth of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the cotton-growing States that no one can tell what propositions it will finally assume. It is evident, however, that the great mills in New England no longer find it profitable to compete with the Southern manufacturers in the production of coarse goods, and this branch of the business will soon be monopolized by the manufacturers whose plants are almost within sight of the cotton-fields. In good time the production of the finer grades of cotton cloth will be successfully accomplished by the Southern mills, and then the New England manufacturers will have to establish themselves in the South in order that they may reap the exceptional advantages which the mill-owners of the section enjoy. This will add vastly to the industrial activity and wealth of the Southern States, and will open up a field of development the extent of which cannot be overestimated. Not until confidence has been fully restored, however, can this influx of capital and energy be expected, and if the South only understood

that the best interests depended upon its conservative and its employment of the vagaries of the politicians are trying to allure it, it would be an immediate step in favor of a sound financial plan."

The South immeasurably rich in minerals, and abundant capital could be had to develop its natural resources if the voice of the political calamity howler were still forever and agitation was abandoned. That a section so blessed should offer a tempting field to investors is not surprising, and under those conditions which offer the proper safeguards to investments there will be a notable revival. With its immense stores of iron ore and its great deposits of coal, nothing is lacking to invite the manufacturer, and he will come to realize the general prosperity when he is no longer menaced by such monstrous propositions as are advocated in the Chicago platform. It is a pity that a section to which the eyes of all who have funds to put into paying enterprises are now turned should have its development impeded by political agitation, for the South is the "coming" division of this mighty republic in many departments of activity, both industrial and agricultural, and its mines and its cotton-fields will yet be supplemented by hundreds of mills and furnaces in addition to those now successfully operated."

In spite of adverse conditions, however, the report which comes from that section are encouraging and indicate such an increase of prosperity as will make the South the center of enormous activity. The planter has learned how to raise cotton, even the small pad their cotton-lower than ever before, and now that their staple crop has taken a substantial rise they will pocket millions of dollars as clear gain over the cost of production. Other departments of agriculture will also enjoy a revival when confidence has recovered from the rude shock of the past few years. There is no great amount of genuine poverty in the South. Its people are in the main getting along well, according to the testimony of those who are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions there. And if they have emerged from a period of general depression with no greater injury to their material resources than has been represented by the best Southern authorities, they have been exceptionally fortunate, and may look forward to increased prosperity and unprecedented development if the conservative forces of the country triumph at the November election."

A MONSTER PIE.

Dale has eaten 'his big Old Law Repeal pie. It contained 20 pounds of beef, 180 pounds of ham, 112 of mutton and sixty of the crust was made of 1120 lbs of flour and 160 of lard. The fish was ten feet long by six inches half wide and one foot deep. Dish and pie weighed thirty-five hundred weight and cost \$1250. The pie was drawn in procession by sixteen horses from the oven to the place where it was cut up. It was preceded by an eighty-year-old corn law agitator, who was accompanied by his two grandsons, one dressed in rags carrying a banner with the words, 'Four shillings a stone, 1846,' the other in good clothes, bearing a banner inscribed, 'Four shillings a stone, 1896.'—New York Sun.

A negor woman in Alabama recently gave birth to triplets—all boys, which she named McKinley, Hobart and Hanna.

Local Gossip.

We had a nice rain Monday.

Mr. D. P. Harris is now the proprietor of the Besser Hotel.

Ordinary elect Tote was in town Wednesday.

Next week is court. Come in and pay for your paper.

Col. Farrow is held for a speech here Tuesday next, the 22d.

Tommy McAfee has moved his store into the Burnside Building.

Mrs. W. P. Price is in Gainesville visiting her daughter Mrs. D. S. Craig.

E. E. Buffinton, of Gwinnett county, is over on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Jackson.

The Harris of the Southern express company, Gainesville, was up to see home folks Sunday.

Postmaster Gurley received one vote on election day. He is a pretty little guy, and Hiram is all smiles.

Col. Baker, Boyd and Lilly represented the Dahlgren bar at White Superior court at Cleveland this week.

Miss Nettie Steffe has returned to her home in Gainesville. Miss Nettie is one of Gainesville's most charming young ladies.

Miss Georgia Gaston, one of Gainesville's most charming society ladies, is in the city the guest of Mrs. J. V. Harrison, at the Burnside Hotel.

Protections are freely offered that Farrow will carry this county by a good plurality over both Tate and Winn for Congress.

There's no use talking if it takes liquor and lots of it, to be elected to office in Lumbkin county. And even then some people like Billy B. get left.

Of all the candidates before the people at the recent election in this county only two refused to use or allow the use of liquor in their campaign. Both were badly beaten.

A young student named Simons had a fine gold watch and the hills along Finley ridge Sunday while searching for A. A. Howe, the erstwhile barber.

If all the men who violated the election laws, were to be hanged, the liquor and the grand jury next week, the criminal dock of our Superior Court will be loaded for the next five years.

A. A. Howe, the decamping barber, was heard of vowing his way towards the mountains of Rabun Thursday of last week. When seen he was near the Chestnut mine and crossed the river at Wes Hulse's corse ferry.

He had a pitcher of wine and a bathing hatchet, enquiring the way to Cleveland.

A. J. McDonald, of Jackson county, is up on a visit to relatives and friends and to place his son in college. He left this county 13 years ago, since which time he has been engaged in farming in Jackson county and has accumulated quite a snug fortune. He has 7000 acres of cotton raised this year. He wears his hair long and is a strong Populist.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. For the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it—30¢ and 50¢ per bottle by Hall M.D. Co., Dahlgren, Ga.

It is surprising to many that foot ball players and other athletes regard a sprain or a bruise of so little consequence. One reason of this, they know how to treat such injuries so as to recover from them in a few days, while others would be laid up for two or three weeks, if not longer. Hitting from Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. Mr. W. B. Leach, captain of the base ball club and gymnast says: "I take pleasure in stating that members of our baseball club and myself have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm with most excellent results. I unhesitatingly recommend it as the best remedy for sprains, swellings, cuts and bruises of any that I know." For sale by Hall M.D. Co., Dahlgren, Ga.

Our fall and winter dry goods and notions are now in and prices are in accordance with the times. Hall M.D. Co.

WHERE IS HE?
A. A. HOWE, THE BARBER, MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARS.

Dahlgren has been in a state of excitement for 10 days past over the mysterious disappearance of Mr. A. A. Howe, the well-known barber, who was last seen Wednesday evening of last week. He left his shop in the Hall Block Wednesday evening, all his razors, tools, etc., in their proper place. He roomed in Dr. Chapman's house on Chestnut street and a search of his apartment, revealed the fact that his clothing and personal effects were intact. Inquiry developed nothing against Mr. Howe to cause his sudden flight, as he was out of debt and was doing a fairly good business. He was popular and well liked by all our citizens, and as no motive can be discovered, as to why he should depart from our midst without bidding friends good-bye, the theory of foul play is advanced.

It was known that Mr. Howe had considerable money on his person, and as some pretty rough characters were assembled here on the night of his disappearance, the suspicion is entertained that he has been murdered and his body concealed in one of the numerous abandoned shafts or tunnels near town.

All day Friday and Saturday his friends were searching in the woods over near the Gap mine, hoping to run across some clue of the missing man, but in vain. No trace could be found.

On Sunday morning at the sound of the bugle 100 men and boys gathered on the public square and were organized into squads to go in search of the missing man in systematic order. The town was surrounded and every nook and cranny of the country for two miles around was scoured, every old shaft and abandoned tunnel, but not a trace of Howe could be found.

Mr. Howe came here a year ago from Murphy, N. C., at which place a mysterious disappearance similar to this one, occurred a few months ago. A young banker named Lang disappeared from that town in July last, since which time no trace of him has been heard, nor has his body been found. Howe and Lang were friends and their characters similar. Lang's friends are now simply wrote here to Mr. Howe apprising him of the mysterious disappearance, and many times did Mr. Howe speak of Lang when slaying his customers. Now, he himself has disappeared from view under about the same circumstances that did his Murphy friend.

The Dahlgren, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Hall M.D. Co.

The Arlington Hotel.

This Hotel at Gainesville is becoming a favorite with Dahlgren and Lumpkin county people when in the Queen City. Manager Williams is always glad to see the Dahlgren folks and gives them special attention at rates in accordance with the time. Our college boys will find the Arlington "tip to date" and the best hotel in Gainesville.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I could get nothing to relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. Marlow, Dentonville, Mo. For sale by F. W. Hall Merchandise Company, Dahlgren, Ga.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croup has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for cold and whooping cough. For sale by Hall M.D. Co.

All kinds of canned goods at Hall M.D. Co.

\$25 Reward.

I will pay the above REWARD for the arrest with proof to convict of the party or parties who entered the Singleton mill on the night of Aug. 12 and stole some clothing and about \$9 in money.

JOHN W. WEAVER.

Canned meats of all kinds, best brands at Hall M.D. Co.

School and college books are sold by us at the publishers wholesale price, we pay spot cash therefore, can not afford to charge them, please bear this in mind and do not ask it. Hall M.D. Co. Depository for common and college books.

Our cut on lawns was such a success, we have put on our cut list a lot of hats at less than one half the market cost. We are closing them out regardless of cost. Hall M.D. Co.

When in need of a bed pan for the sick remember you can get them at Hall M.D. Co. and not borrow of your neighbor.



IF YOU Want the latest news in horse racing, bicycle racing, boat races and other sporting news, buy a copy of the Pa. Grit sold by LUTHER WALKER, Dahlgren, Ga.

Boyd & Lilly, Attorneys at Law

Dahlgren, Ga.

Will practice in the counties of the North-eastern Circuit and Supreme Court of Georgia, and in all courts placed in his hands. [Oct. 16, 96]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains				
Northbound.		Yes.	Pat.	No. 14
Sept. 20, 1896.		No. 28	No. 26	No. 12
		Daily.	Daily.	Daily.
Lv.	At	12.00 m.	1.40 p.	7.50 a.
	Atlanta, E. T.			5.35 a.
	Atlanta, E. T.			6.35 a.
	Norcross		1.14 p.	9.21 a.
	Lawrenceville		2.26 p.	10.33 a.
	Lithia	2.48 p.	2.50 p.	8.09 p.
	Cornelia			8.51 p.
	Lawrenceville			9.51 p.
	Norcross			10.51 p.
	Atlanta, E. T.	3.20 p.	5.18 p.	11.54 p.
	Atlanta, E. T.			12.54 p.
	Atlanta, E. T.			1.54 p.
	Atlanta, E. T.	4.18 p.	4.10 p.	2.58 p.
	Atlanta, E. T.			3.58 p.
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AN HONORED JUDGE.

From the Enquirer.

For two years the people of this judicial district have been honored by having presiding over their courts J. J. Kinney, of Cleveland, but, perhaps, never before has his great character, business judgment and labors for his people been brought out so clearly as last week when he notified the lawyers in attendance upon court at Clarksville that court would go on another week—or at least as long as it was necessary to clear the dock of the old cases which have been put off from court to court. The people of Hamilton honor Judge Kinney, for this in every sense the judge of the court and an honor to his people and to the Christian religion.

The German Enquirer is as thrifty as its people, and shows a surplus of about \$3,000,000 over the estimates, and this after as much more has been spent for the reduction of the national debt. This is a very different story from what the French Republic or the American Republic can tell, adds the New York Independent.

A Solomon has risen in judgment in Germany, who declares that hotel proprietors are responsible for valuables stolen from their lodgers' rooms. In spite of the placards posted in the rooms disowning responsibility. Especially in the case of foreigners, who cannot read German, the proprietor must take pains to specially inform them that he limits his liability. The decision was given in a Berlin court.

A GHOST STORY.

This one comes straight from Gainesville through the Cracker: "George Fuller is a truthful man; there can be no possible doubt about that fact. But he does tell a weird, strange story about the house in which he now lives on East Broad street. He says that ever since he has lived there, at intervals the quiet of the night hours has been disturbed by curious sounds of several sorts. The disturbance has not been confined to sounds, but other manifestations have occurred. With the doors and windows locked, occasionally there is a rushing sound as if something of life were moving rapidly round the room, brushing against furniture, and overturning objects. He has risen, struck a light and made diligent search for a cause, but in vain. Once, something dragged the bed clothing from the bed he was sleeping in. And sounds—there are all sorts of 'em. Mr. Fuller is not a superstitious man by any means. He has tried the wind theory, and the rats and cats theory, and all the theories, but they will not solve this strange phenomenon. It has been going on for years and now doesn't occasion the family much inconvenience; they are used to it, but an explanation has never turned up yet. A number of Gainesville people will bear witness to Mr. Fuller's story."

Nansen's exploit in passing the eighty-sixth parallel is pronounced by members of the British Royal Geographical Society as one of the most marvelous achievements in the records of Arctic adventure. The Fram did not get the track of the Jenette and did not escape from the westerly drift of Siberia. With a few more days it is believed that Nansen might have arrived at the Pole and returned.

MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

Taking all the ordinary food stuffs, the one which would best fulfill the requirements of life and strength would be substantial slices of whole meal wheaten bread, eaten with the crust and spread with good butter. Practically all the constituents necessary for the support of life and the building up of tissue are contained in this food. It has the further advantage of being extremely satisfying. If fresh milk or buttermilk were drunk with it, an almost complete diet would be obtained, so far as the mere sustaining of physical health and strength was concerned. Cincinnati Enquirer.

WAGES OF WATER GIRLS.

The girl waters in a first-class hotel room are paid more than the average of women workers at other employments. They receive \$8 a week and their meals for working eight hours a day, \$4 for half time, five hours, and thirty-three cents for four hours of extra work. It is unskilled labor. No previous experience is required, and there is a great deal of competition for that reason. The "tip" is almost unknown to the lunchroom woman waiter.

"We have to work hard," said one girl, talking of her labors one day, "but it is easy to learn how to do the work. I had never waited on a table before, and I began on full time. But you never did see anything like the way people eat here when there's a crowd. They will not do a thing unless you say please. I come along with a lot of boiling hot coffee and call 'One side,' but three of them will stand right in the middle of the floor until I say 'One side, please.' We do not get 'tips' very often, although one of our young women got \$270 one election night. A gentleman gave me fifty cents once and sometimes we get five cents or ten cents. A man gave one of the girls a penny once. She did not ask at it until after he was gone. Perhaps he thought it was a five-cent or 10-cent piece."—New York Times.

A bill will come before the next legislature making women eligible to the office of State Librarian. If the bill passes, Miss Ellen Darrin, the present Assistant Librarian, will doubtless be a candidate for Librarian.

TWINS.

Talking to a physician about twins and commenting upon the marvelous likeness they sometimes bear to one another, he gave an interesting fact regarding them. "You can always distinguish one from the other," said he, "no matter how great the resemblance, for the elder invariably has the broader face. Notice twins hereafter, and you can say with certainty that the narrower faced one is the younger of the two. I have no authority for saying that fewer male than female twins are born, but I am of the opinion that the couple are more frequently girls, or girl and boy, than boys. Two brothers were born far between."—Polly Pry in New York Recorder.

A Pennsylvania umbrella maker has fallen heir to \$1,000,000. This is a just reward to a man who has spent his life helping other people to put up something for a rainy day.—Ex.

It is more fun to see a man read a puff of himself in a newspaper than to see a fat man step on a banana peel. The narrow minded man reads it seven or eight times and then goes around and steals—appropriates—what copies he can. The kind hearted man goes home and reads it to his wife, and then pays up his dues to the paper. The successful business man who advises regularly and makes money by it, immediately starts to find the editor and then the two men leave the sanctum and walk slowly and thoughtfully down the street together, the business man taking sugar in his and they both eat a clove or two and all life is sweeter and peace settles down in their hearts for the moment. Such is the experience of seeds that fall upon different soil.—Ex.

Uncle Charley Moses, of Jefferson, registered and gave his age at 104 years. Only one older person has registered in Jackson county.

During the dry spell a Jackson county citizen has been experimenting on turnip culture. He prepared a small plot of land, sowed his seed, and then poured hundreds of gallons of water on the patch. The turnips came up and promised a good yield. Every evening during the hot weather he watered them. Finally he noticed that the plants were dying, or being broken to pieces. Investigation proved that frogs had congregated in the damp patch, built their houses and played leap frog among the tender plants until the crop was destroyed.

If you owe The Nugget anything we hope you will not forget that we need money. Please remember us.

VETCH AS FORAGE PLANT.

Not Continued to Any Great Extent in the South in 1915.

Question.—Please tell me something about Vetch, which I have heard highly recommended as a forage plant for 1915.

Answer.—As you have not been cultivated to any great extent. A few men, notably Mr. J. W. Anderson, have cultivated it with great success and a recent special bulletin of the United States department of agriculture speaks of the Vetch as a "Rasany Vetch" known by all three names as one of the most promising forage crops introduced into this country in recent years. It withstands heat and drought, and while it will give a fair crop in poor land, it is an all other crops, most profitable on rich and well prepared land. It is eaten with relish by all farm animals, and is a most desirable ensilage, and is a most excellent forage plant for selling purposes. On account of its habit of growth it is difficult to cure as hay. At the time of sowing, etc., we quote from the bulletin: "Hairy Vetch may be planted from about the middle of August to the middle of September, or in the case of the later part of April until the middle of May. Sow broadcast at the rate of a bushel and a half of seed per acre, or plant in drills two to four feet apart. The latter plan will require a smaller amount of seed. The seed are so expensive, about \$1 a bushel of 50 pounds. When the seed is put in broadcast a bushel of seed is so abundant should be sown at the same time as to furnish a support for the vetches and keep the vines off the ground. If it is sown in drills in the latter part of August it should be cultivated several times between the rows. If sown in rows for forage in autumn, and where the winter is not too severe it will stand in the ground in the spring, thus producing forage in late autumn and early spring, at the two periods when it is most needed." At the Mississippi experiment station seed of this crop was sown in 1888. No attention has been given it and each year its seeds germinate with the first fall rains, and in favorable seasons cover the ground by January 1, furnishing good grazing until April or May. If the stock is taken off in March the plants matured and need the ground freely for the next year.

This crop will not flourish on wet land, it likes a well drained soil. If sown in the fall it should be washed during the winter. It is the best forage when the vines begin to blossom, and the feed should at first be limited until the animals become accustomed to the change of food. For the best feeding results it should be given with coarse fodder or hay.

Howard, in his Manual on the "Cultivation of the Grasses and Forage Plants at the South," mentions the winter and summer vetch, and also one or two mixed varieties. He speaks in commendation of their use both as a forage crop, and as an improver of the soil—more especially in those soils not suited for the successful growth of red clover. A cultivation of long experience in its culture, speaks of the ordinary vetch as one of the simplest grasses grown. He says that peas do not need as a hard winter as the vetch, and it can be sown in the fall, but if allowed to mature and drop its seed, they are dormant during the hot days of summer, and when the rains begin and the nights become longer and cooler, they begin to germinate and soon cover the ground. One advantage is that there need be only one sowing, and with proper management other crops may be made and taken off and the vetch will again spring up spontaneously.—State Agricultural Department.

Preserving Sweet Potatoes. Question.—My sweet potatoes are now rotting in the banks. I have heard that they can be kept until another crop is made. Will you tell me how?

Answer.—In southwest Georgia I have kept them for months in the following manner: Spread on any dry board floor a layer of cottonseed 4 or 5 inches thick, then upon this place a layer of potatoes, not letting them touch and first rubbing off the spines if any have appeared. Then another layer of cottonseed, and another of potatoes, etc. Of course the cottonseed must be dry and must be kept so. The potatoes will shrivel somewhat, but will retain their flavor and sweetness as much as possible. I have no doubt that cottonseed hulls, or chaff from any grain, and perhaps hay, would answer just as well as the whole cottonseed. I think, perhaps, that absolutely dry sand would also answer the same purpose.—State Agricultural Department.

To Find the Live Weight of Animals. Question.—Can you give me any reliable method of finding the live weight of animals? I have no means of properly weighing them at home.

Answer.—The following are given by the "Northwest Farmer": We have never tested it, but it is a simple and accurate method. Multiply the girth in inches just back of the shoulders, by the number in inches from the square of the buttock to the point of the shoulder blade, divide this product by 144, which will give the number of square feet on the surface. If the girth measure is 35, and the buttock measure is 57.5 feet, multiply by 31.25, it will be 1108.75, divide by 144, the result will vary a little according to age and time of the day, but it is a good way to taking the measurements.—State Agricultural Department.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE!



There's Fun For Competition in What this Dodger Says. Read it Carefully and Remember it well. It Will Save You Money and Trouble.

About Groceries.

By Fate's decree we all must eat, and since we must, should ever treat our stomachs with all due respect, and nothing of their needs neglect. Pure Groceries are the best of medicine. I carry constantly a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. They are Fresh, Sweet, Clean and Wholesome, and at living prices: Flour, Hams, Molasses, Soap, Meal, Bacon, Vinegar, Rice, Sugar, Lard, Pepper, Soda, Coffee, Butter, Crackers, Salt, Cigars, Tobacco, Pickles and Canned Goods.

About Seeds.

I am the only dealer in general seeds in the city. Cotton seed, complete and varieties are the best grown. Pearl Millet, German Millet, Seed Corn, Red Clover, Seed Wheat, White Clover, Seed Rye, Lucern Clover, Seed Barley, Sapping Clover, Seed Oats, Orchard Grass, Union Sets, Herd's Grass, Turnip Seeds, Timothy Garden Seeds, Melon seeds, cabbage seeds, squash seeds, bean seeds, tomato seeds. All Sorts of Seeds, and whatever I have not in Stock I will take great pleasure in securing for you at any time.

About Feeds.

I make a Specialty of Feed Stuffs for Cattle. Cotton seed hulls, cotton seed meal, hay in bales, shucks in bales, meal, bran, crushed feed, peas, etc.

Dry Goods.

I have added to my stock a general line of the best styles of staple domestic dry goods, and can please my customers in this line. My dry goods stock embraces a full line of shoes, hats and general notions. Prices for these goods are right.

About Oils.

I have added to my stock a line of unsurpassed lubricating

machine oils, to which I call your attention:

Golden machine oil, national engine oil, national cylinder oil, sewing machine oil. I am also the Reimer's Agent for Kerosene and sell it in wholesale or retail lots.

Shoe Findings.

I am also making an effort to become headquarters for shoe findings. See me for your Leather, shoe laces, wax, awls, thread, pegs, etc.

Finally.

Your cash dollar will go as far at my store as anywhere else. You will get good goods at low prices. You will have honest, fair treatment.

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C. N. FITTS, Proprietor, Ramda, Lumpkin Co., Ga. Oct. 20th 1902. Vt.

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